

# THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION.

"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG, AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

Volume II.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

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## The Union.



JUNCTION, KANSAS,  
SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1863.

Yes, I will say shame upon every man in America who is not an Anti Slavery man; shame and disgrace upon him! I don't care for the consequences. I will not restrain my honest indignation of feeling. I pronounce every man a faithless miscreant who does not take a part for the abolition of Slavery.—DANIEL O'CONNELL.

### THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

With regard to this as a frank, manly, patriotic State document, one we would be glad to notice at length if our time and space permitted. As it is a most content ourselves with a very brief glance at a few of the suggestions of that able paper.

Nothing can be more true than that the 'Union is the Nation.' Any attempt in theory or practice to maintain the doctrine of the right of secession, is a direct and open attack on the National existence. To maintain the one is to do the other, and the man or party who presumes to do it should be frowned down by the American people. The passage of the Homestead Bill and the rapid settlement of Kansas under its beneficial provisions, gives additional weight to the Governor's suggestions on Agriculture and other important interests.

We will give our readers the message in full in our next, hoping they will excuse us for the long delay, which we assure them is unavoidable.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The present Legislature is, perhaps, superior to any ever assembled in the State. This we regard as fortunate, as they will be compelled to dispose of important State interests. Our national necessities, our Railroads and the location of our Public Institutions, to not notice our Financial and other interests, requires the most gifted and exalted statesmanship.

The time has come in Kansas legislation when the wants and necessities of the whole State must be viewed with the most rigid scrutiny. It takes high statesmanship, moral courage and a keen foresight to grasp the future of this State, and act for its rapidly increasing wants.

We feel that the present Legislature has this in an eminent degree. Time will tell whether we have misjudged.

WAGON.—We see that Ed. Lines, formerly of General Mitchell's Staff, has been promoted to the captaincy of K. Company, Second Kansas, made vacant by the death of Captain Russell. We will not discuss the merits or demerits of Ed. Lines, but we know that this last act of Gov. Robinson is an insult to this veteran company, whose first and only choice for captain is Lieut. Barney Mitchell, than whom a better officer is not in the service. Surely, Oh, Robinson, thy name shall become a by-word and a reproach among those that loved thee.

SPELLING SCHOOL.—The series of spelling schools that are being held under the direction of that efficient teacher, Mrs. McFarlane, are a decided success. It excites quite an interest, and many of the older heads are taking to the study of the spelling book with a spirit that is commendable. We should judge of many who take part in the exercises that this branch had been neglected in their early youth.

PERSONAL.—Mr. T. F. Hersey, Asst. U. S. Assessor for the 9th District, has just returned from a visit to Topeka, and reports everything moving smoothly. His District has been enlarged and now consists of Riley, Davis, Clay, Dickinson, Saline and Morris counties, and all the country west to the State line. This enlarging of his District speaks well for the manner in which he has thus far conducted the assessment.

NEW POSTOFFICES.—Movements are being made to establish a postoffice on Lyon's Creek and also one near the head of Clarke's Creek, both on the new route from this place to Cottonwood Falls. They are both greatly needed, and we hope to see them established.

DESERVING OF IT.—A petition has been presented to Gov. Carney praying for the promotion of J. P. Downer. We sincerely wish that it may be successful, and that justice, so long delayed, may at last be awarded to this old and well tried soldier.

A petition is in circulation in this town praying the Legislature to make no change in the number of terms of the District Court in this county during the year. It already has many signers. We are in favor of one term, but are not prepared to advise on the subject. If it is the desire to have but one term we would like to see it expressed. There are many good arguments pro and con.

Tax News.—Owing to the bad state of the roads we have had no mail this week east of Topeka, we are unable to give our readers any war news. The latest from Vicksburg is to the effect that our forces had raised the siege of that place and retired, and would make a strike in another quarter. Springfield is occupied by Col. Cloud's Brigade.

### WESTERN KANSAS.

Few men are aware of the extent and value of the natural resources of this State. It extends east and west over seven and a half degrees of longitude west from Washington, which makes the State quite 400 miles in length, and it is 200 in breadth.

Of this vast area but a small portion is at present even sparsely settled. The major portion of the population is found in the extreme East, in the first three tiers of counties. The remainder of the State, except a few localities, has but fairly commenced settling. Not to exceed one-fourth of the area of the State can be said to be even sparsely settled, and that fourth lies on and contiguous to the Missouri river. True, the settlements extend now quite eighty miles west of Riley; but we must not forget that Fort Riley is less than one-third the length of the State from east to west, and that a very large proportion of the State lies to the west of that point.

Remoteness from railroad and steamboat facilities, early town speculations, political combinations, newspaper and commercial influence, combined with a want of knowledge of the value of the country west, has thus far almost defeated the settlement of Middle and Western Kansas.

But the hour of these delusions is rapidly passing. The penetration of the Kansas Branch of the Pacific Railroad will result in an entire change of the tide of emigration, and now Middle and Western Kansas will be sought.

The vast valleys of the Republican, Solomon, Saline and Smoky Hill will soon be occupied, while the thousand well-wooded creeks will supply the emigration on the extensive rolling upland divides with fuel and building material.

The idea that Fort Riley is the end of all that is valuable in Kansas will soon be exploded by the vast settlements stretching westward towards the setting sun. There is far more rich and valuable land west than east of Riley, in the State. The soil, the water, the stone, are far superior, while the timber is about the same. True, there is some broken country on and near the streams, but not more so than in other portions of the State; but this is more than compensated for in the vast rich valleys, the beautiful valley prairies, the great abundance of building stone, the pure water and the short distance from timber to market.

Middle Kansas properly extends from the Pottawatomie Reserve west 200 miles, and covers the best portion of the State.

With the exception of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad, touching and passing through one corner of this vast belt of land, the only provision made in General Lane's R. R. Bill is to touch the eastern edge at Council Grove with the Topeka Branch. True, the bill extends the road "to the western boundary of the State," but who does not see that the land granted to the State when divided among a great number of roads will result, if not in defeating all, in leaving them but begun. So that from present appearances quite three-fourths of Kansas will not be provided with a single foot of railroad under the provisions of Lane's Bill. At first view this may seem untrue, but carefully examine its extent of the country, its soil and capacity for population, and the ultimate practical workings of the Bill, and the result will be apparent.

But we are not only to furnish land to build railroads for other portions of the State, but indications now are that we shall not get a single Public Institution in all Middle and Western Kansas.

The Legislature of 1861, by a large majority, located the State University at Manhattan, and Gov. Robinson, to secure it for his own town, Lawrence, did what the King of England has not done in the last hundred years, viz: veto the bill.

Thus have we been defrauded and denied a morsel of the public benefits of the State.

We will not complain, but we say to the Eastern portion of the State, give us a fair share, give us at least one branch of railroad from Fort Riley, via Fort Larned, in the direction of Santa Fe, and give us some share of the Public Institutions.

We will not threaten, but we predict that, if this is not done, the hour is not distant when the population in Middle and Western Kansas will not only control the State politically, but they will remove from you all that can be removed.

Col. John A. Martin is Provost Marshal of Nashville, Tennessee, and the 8th Kansas Provost Guard, with headquarters in the Capital building.

### LEGISLATIVE.

The Legislature has not as yet done anything in the way of enactments worthy of special mention. The Senate convened at 12 M. on the 13th inst., and was called to order by the Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, Lieut. Governor and ex-officio President of the Senate, and was regularly organized by the election of the following officers by acclamation:

John Francis, of Johnson county, Secretary; John G. Otis, of Shawnee, Assistant Secretary; William Boulton, of Nemaha, Journal Clerk; Davies Wilson, of Lyon, Docket Clerk; John W. Van Horn, of Douglas, Engrossing Clerk; H. J. Cook, Sergeant-at-Arms; Leroy Crandall, of Lyon, Doorkeeper; A. L. Bartlett, of Shawnee, Page.

The House was called to order at 12 M. of the same day, by the Hon. W. W. H. Lawrence, Secretary of State. The following are the officers chosen by the House:

Josiah Kellogg, of Leavenworth, Speaker; A. R. Banks, of Franklin, Chief Clerk; J. W. Day, of Jefferson, Assistant Clerk; Mr. Welsh, of Franklin, Journal Clerk; Wm. Wilson, of Douglas, Docket Clerk; Abram Ellis, Engrossing Clerk; Mr. Burgess, of Johnson, Sergeant-at-Arms; Edward Cobb, of Davis, Asst. Serg. at-Arms; Mr. Downard, of Doniphan, Doorkeeper; Wm. R. Griffith and J. D. Farran, Pages.

On the 14th, Gov. Carney met the two houses in joint convention, and delivered his message to them in person.

### The Latest Form of Secession.

The following, published in an Iowa paper, under the heading of "New England to be Left out in the Cold," we select a text because, first, it is extracted from a Democratic sheet; second, it appears in a journal published in a State which is far to the Northwest, and is unquestionably sound and loyal to the Union, and, third, it gives utterance to the tone of expression which is becoming quite prevalent in Democratic journals and with Democratic orators all over the Western country. The extract may, therefore, be taken as a fair exposition of a sentiment which is growing up in the ranks of the Peace Democratic Party all over the West, and which is being zealously fostered by the leaders of that party: "It is useless to try to conceal the fact that there is a rapidly growing sentiment in the Middle and Western States in favor of cutting loose from New England fanaticism. The cause of all our woes is directly traceable to the blind, infatuated prejudice of New England radicalism. And the chief opposition to the settlement of our difficulties come from New England army speculators and contractors."

"New England orators and the New England press now declaim against a reconstruction of the old Union. They may yet be taken at their word and themselves left out in the cold. Though there are as national, patriotic men as ever breathed within the narrow limits of the New England States, yet they are in bad company and may yet be badly treated. The discordant elements which have at irregular intervals been visible in the Union, have always originated in the priestcraft and fanaticism, the home of which demons is among the hills and valleys of New England."

"The material interest of the West is in the South. It is there our produce used to find a steady market. It is to the South we are indebted for the prosperous times of half a dozen years ago. The South asked for no higher protective tariff—neither did the West. It is New England that has whined piteously at the doors of Congress, and asked that the South and West should be taxed to enable her merchants to build brown stone fronts. The West is getting tired of it. It wants each tub to stand on its own bottom. If manufacturers of New England cannot coin profit enough out of the sweat drops of New England females, they ought not to expect the deficiency to be made up from the sweat drops of New England farmers."—Muscatine Courier.

The plain English of the foregoing quotation is that unless New England abandons her opposition to slavery, and proves herself willing to consent to a restoration of the Union, not by the submission of the rebels, who seceded on account of slavery, to the Union, but by the submission of the Union to the rebellion, and a reconstruction upon a basis such as the rebels may see fit to lay down, the Democracy will attempt the separation of the balance of the now loyal portion of the country from her, and its consolidation with the rebel States upon the rebel basis. That such is the dream—the hope—the plan of not a few men who are bright and shining lights in the now organizing Peace party, no longer admits of a question.

The Louisville Journal is, officially informed that the Army of the Cumberland is at present supplied with subsistence in sufficient quantity to meet its wants until the 25th inst., even if it should be cut off immediately from its sources of supply. The Cumberland river is now open to navigation, however, and there need be no fear indulged that our victorious army at Murfreesboro will suffer from a want of food.

### Nineteen Negroes Hung in Charleston, S. C.

A Norfolk letter contains the following: "A British subject who came here from Charleston, South Carolina, a few days ago, brings the information that nineteen negroes were hung in the streets just prior to his departure. This occurred in consequence of a discovery made in rather a singular manner. The whites there for some time past have been closely watching the movements of the blacks, and thinking they observed an unusual number of funerals among them, a white man disguised himself, and, following in one of the processions, on arriving at the burying ground he discovered that the coffin contained arms, which were taken and buried in a vault, in which a number had already been deposited. The consequence of this discovery was the execution of nineteen of the most intelligent of the conspirators."

### Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House in Junction City, in the county of Davis, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest of Waters W. Herbert in and to the following described Real Estate, situated in Caddy's Addition to Junction City, in the county of Davis and State of Kansas, to-wit: Lots 6 and 8 in block 1, lots 8 and 9 in block 2, lots 1, 3, 6 and 8 in block 4, lots 1, 2, 3 and 9 in block 5, lots 2, 9 and 19 in block 7, lots 8 and 19 in block 8, lots 14 and 15 in block 9, lots 11 and 18 in block 13, lots 16 and 18 in block 14, lots 18 and 19 in block 22, lots 17 and 19 in block 21, lots 6 and 7 in block 27, and lot 17 in block 29. Said property will be sold for cash in hand, by virtue of, and to satisfy, an Order Sale, in favor of Wm. Streeter and against the above named Waters W. Herbert, issued by the Clerk of the 3d District Court of the county of Davis, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county.

Given under my hand this 17th day of January, A. D. 1863.

A. W. CALLEN, Sheriff.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House in Junction City, in the county of Davis, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following Real Estate, to-wit: Lots No. 6 and 7, in block No. 8, with the appurtenances thereon, taken on an Order of Sale in favor of John Lindsay, issued by the Third District Court of the county of Davis, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, A. D. 1863.

A. W. CALLEN, Sheriff.

### Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned Aug. 23d, 1862, by John Piper, Probate Judge of Riley county, Kansas, as Administrator of the Estate of Henry Reynolds, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement of the same; and all persons having demands against said estate are required to exhibit them to the Administrator, to be allowed, within one year from the date of these letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims are not exhibited within three years from the date of these letters, they may be forever barred.

R. C. WHITNEY, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Reynolds, deceased.

### Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House in Junction City, in the county of Davis, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest of Geo. W. Kingsbury in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lot No. 6 in block No. 38, lot 18 in block 27, lot 17 in block 15, lot 6 in block 7, and lots 10 and 11 in block 20, situated in Caddy's Addition to Junction City, in the county of Davis and State of Kansas; also lot 17 in block six, in the city of Junction, and county and State aforesaid. Said property will be sold by virtue of, and to satisfy, an Order of Sale in favor of Wm. S. Blackely, issued by the 3d District Court of the county of Davis, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, A. D. 1863.

A. W. CALLEN, Sheriff.

### Petition for Divorce.

Jane Backer, Plaintiff, vs. David T. Backer, Defendant. In the Third Judicial District Court, within and for the county of Davis, et al. attached, in the State of Kansas.

David T. Backer, of parts unknown, will take notice that Jane Backer, of the county of Davis, in the State of Kansas, did, on the 31st day of December, 1862, file her petition, in the court aforesaid, against the said David T. Backer, defendant, praying that she may be divorced from the said defendant for the cause that he, the said defendant, was, on the 23d day of October, 1860, guilty of extreme cruelty towards the said plaintiff, without any just cause or provocation on her part; and the said David T. Backer is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 21st day of February, 1863.

Attest, J. A. BAKER, By S. B. WHITE, her Atty.

R. D. Mobley, Clerk. n11-7c.

JOHN H. KARNAN, DEALER IN

STOVES.

and all kinds of Tin Ware, Sheet Iron, &c. A supply of everything in his line sufficient for the wants of this neighborhood. Repairing done on the shortest notice. n1f

### Legal Advertisements.

#### Foreclosure of Mortgage.

State of Kansas, Riley county: Batchelor Town Co., pliff, vs. Charles E. Clark and Jennie Clark, defendants. Third Judicial District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for the county of Riley aforesaid. Civil action—Foreclosure of Mortgage. Charles E. Clark, one of the above named defendants, will take notice that the said plaintiff, Batchelor Town Company, filed a petition in said District Court, in said county of Riley, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1862, against him, the said Charles E. Clark, and the said Jennie Clark, defendants, setting forth that on the 6th of June, 1863, the said defendant, Charles E. Clark, gave his thirty-two (32) promissory notes in writing, of that date, for the sum of sixty two dollars and 50 cents, with interest thereon from the date of said promissory notes, payable to the said Batchelor Town Company, or Bearer, the following manner: Five of said promissory notes, for the sum of six dollars and fifty cents each, payable on the first day of October, A. D. 1863; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1864; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1865; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1866; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1867; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1868; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1869; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1870; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1871; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1872; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1873; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1874; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1875; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1876; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1877; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1878; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1879; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1880; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1881; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1882; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1883; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1884; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1885; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1886; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1887; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1888; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1889; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1890; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1891; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1892; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1893; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1894; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1895; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1896; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1897; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1898; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1899; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1900; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1901; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1902; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1903; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1904; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1905; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1906; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1907; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1908; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1909; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1910; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1911; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1912; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1913; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1914; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1915; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1916; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1917; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1918; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1919; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1920; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1921; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1922; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1923; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1924; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1925; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1926; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1927; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1928; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1929; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1930; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1931; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1932; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1933; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1934; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1935; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1936; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1937; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1938; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1939; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1940; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1941; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1942; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1943; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1944; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1945; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1946; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1947; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1948; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1949; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1950; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1951; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1952; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1953; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1954; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1955; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1956; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1957; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1958; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1959; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1960; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1961; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1962; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1963; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1964; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1965; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1966; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1967; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1968; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1969; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1970; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1971; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1972; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1973; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1974; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1975; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1976; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1977; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1978; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1979; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1980; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1981; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1982; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1983; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1984; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1985; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1986; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1987; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1988; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1989; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1990; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1991; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1992; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1993; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1994; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1995; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1996; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1997; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1998; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 1999; also five more of said promissory notes for the sum of six dollars and 50 cents each, payable on the first day of October, 2000; also five more of